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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. THE DUEL OF ORATORS RESUMED IN

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. Public Interest Centres Less in the Issues Involved than in the Skill of the Speakers The Marquis of Allesbury and His New Contermonger's Cart - King Humbert Melus to Shield Italian Statesmen Caught

to the Seandal-New Greybounds in the Canard Fleet-Mitchell Trains in Prison for the Prize Ring-Legal Aspects of the Missing Word Craze - Royal Weddings, London, Feb. 4.-If one must judge by the English newspapers, the debating-society type of politics is to be the overshadowing subject of public interest in the minds of Englishmen during the next few months. The great and growing hunger of the East End is contemptuously turned ever to the mercies of the charity

organizations. A hot discussion of the thread-bare problem. "Is Christianity played out?" was cut short in its hitterest stage on the day Parliament assembled. Even the anti-crinoline crusade dropped suddenly on Tuesday from the dignity of a leader-writer's subject to e obscurity of a side-head paragraph at the bottom of a column. The news of the world is no longer of consequence compared with the flashing of the oratorical foils in the daily en-The battle of wits and logic is watched, not

with prime interest in the issues involved, but with attention absorbed almost entirely by the points of skill developed in the struggle. The prejudices of the spectators find expression in their exaggerated estimates of the debating powers of their champions, and not in anxiety over what they regard as the foregone conclusion of the long campaign, a harmless sort of public amusement, with plenty of satisfaction in it for both sides. So the Liberal press are elated to-day over the telling thrusts which the trusty sword of their great leader has made at vulnerable spots in the armor of his younger but not more vigorous opponents. and the Tory papers shout with delight at the blows which Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain have struck at the buttered breastplate of the Grand Old Man. It has been only a skirmish thus far.

The first week's session of Parliament is nteresting in its way, but not half as interestthe public by a continuation of the daily Chronicle's discussion of played-out-Christian-The real interest of the session will not be in connection with heavy debates of home rule and other thrashed-out topics, but in the later stage of practical politics, when the problem is to hold together the opposing forces and to meet skill with skill in parliamentary manutures. There have been several scenes in the Lower House, one or two of which quite recalled the old times: but the whole proceedings have been decidedly decorous in the Commons and deadly dull in the Lords.

The Opposition leaders who breathed fire and fury up to the very eve of the session have suddenly become quite mild-mannered gentlemen. They have not ventured to move one of the numerous amendments of censure which they had threatened, and in particular they have dropped the subject of the release of dynamiters with comical alacrity on discovering that their own Home Secretary had promised to set those men at liberty. The only really remarkable feature of the debate is that t should have occupied three sittings of the House of Lords. It is usually disposed of by their Lordships in three or four hours, and its phenomenal prolongation is possibly meant to show the country how prodigiously hard the Upper Bouse can work when it has a mind to

Between new and the passing of the Home Rule bill by the Commons the House of Peers will not sit, upon an average, more than an hour daily, so that the noble Lords will be able to conserve their energies for the destruction or mutilation of the chief measure of the

The Tories had expected to make considerable capital in Parliament out of the differences between the Irish Nationalists, but already they have failed in several artful attempts to set the Irishmen by the ears. William Redmond declared on Thursday that he and his friends desired only to settle their disputes in their proper place in Ireland itself. and not on the floor of the British House of Commons: and if both sections of the Irish party be animated by that excellent sentiment ther will do better work for the cause both have at heart, and will deprive the Tories of eagerly desired sport.

Mr. Timothy Healy, of course, must have row with somebody, and as the Tories have so farenrefully avoided treading on the tail of his coat, he had to pick a quarrel with somebody on the other side of the House. He singled out Mr. Marjorthanks the chief Liberal whin. threw his garment in that harmless and courteous gentleman's way, and it was uncon-sciously trodden upon. Poor Marjoribanks, it seems had not considered it necessary to consult Mr. Healy in regard to the course of public business, with the result that when Mr. Fowler, President of the Local Government Board, late on Thursday night formally asked permission to introduce an English registration bill, the Irish leader shouted: "I object." thereby blocking one of the chief Government

Yesterday, again, Mr. Majoribanks very un wisely interfered in a wrangle about the issue of an Irish writ, and was tartly told by Mr. Healy to mind his own business. At first sight Mr. Healy's conduct would appear to be unmannerly and unwise. It is not advisable as a rule to be rude to one's business friends, and it is generally good policy to glove the fron hand with velvet. But Mr. Healy had justification for his action. He had detected the members of the Government a disposition, and even an intention, to treat the Irish members as a part of rank and file of the Liberal party, and it became necessary to remind them that Irishmen are allies and not servants of the Ministerialists. There is reason to believe that the lesson has been taken to heart and that it will not be necessary to repeat it.

Mr. Gladstone was somewhat surprised and a little nettled by telegrams from America this week saying that the Irish Nationalists had examined his Home Rule bill and disapproved of it. Inasmuch as not one of the published attempts to describe the bill have been more than guesses, the Irish-American verdict is, to say the least, premature. Mr. Gladstone has been entirely successful thus far in keeping knowledge of the provisions of the bill within the Cabinet itself. The measure was completol and put in type only yesterday, and last evening the members of the Cabinet received copies of the bill as it will be introduced into Parliament next week, probably on Thursday a copy gets into journalistic hands before that day it will be because the most extraordinary precautions on the part of the Prime Minister have failed of their object.

The Liberal cause has been measurably strengthened this week by the appearance of the new Westminister Gazette, issued by a staff of the old Patt Mait Gazette, which has gone into Tory hands. The first number or two of the new paper was rather disappointing, but it has already taken rank as a genuine journalistic success, creditable plike to its editors

It is announced that the Marquis of Ailesbury has just had built for his use a complete costermonger's cart, constructed and fitted find quality but no pictures. Upon the most approved Whitechapel model. The "Admiral" is not co and one newspaper writer, who has had the and it cannot be suppressed by one.—Adv.

privilege of seeing the noble Lord in his new rig. declares that "so completely does he re-semble a costermonger that no one could tell the difference." The question of immediate and thrilling interest is, does the Marquis intend to carry out his frequently made threat of driving on his costermonger's cart to the House of Lords and claiming his seat in the gilded chamber. ? As far as is known, the royal summons to attend at Westminster has been sent to the Marquis of Allesbury in common with other peers, and in case he should pre-sent himself even without a coat upon his ignoble back, admission could not be refused him. After all, the Marquis of Afleabury has never been convicted of crime. He is merely a blackguard, upon whose vulgar head fickle fortune has placed a coronet. Furthermore, he is not the only rapscallion in the House of

Lords, and Queen Victoria would be ill-advised to particularize. A correspondent at Rome writes that by order of King Humbert every effort will be made to suppress or minimize the financial scandals so far as they concern states men and politicians, although defaulting bank officers will not be allowed to escape punishment. Nearly all the bills belonging to Senators, Deputies, and former Ministers who received money from the Banca Romana have been retired, and it is an open secret that the King provided from his privy purse between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 lire of the money required for the purpose. Fioris, Berardi, and other rich bankers, finding the balance of bills thus redeemed, included one for 2,000,000 lire bearing the name of a former Prime Minister and one for 1,000,000 lire signed by a member of the present Ministry, whose early retirement will shortly be announced.

In the provinces the financial situation is in some respects worse than in Rome. The report that Bank Managers Chiaramonte and Favorole had fled from Palermo is confirmed, and their deficit proves to be over 3,000,000 lire. At Caitanisetta the cashier of the chief bank is in custody charged with frauds upon a gigantie scale. At Livourne Manhas been arrested for embezzling over 1,000,000 lire. At Florence a has been issued against the fugitive bank auditor who by manipulating the books put 600,000 lire into his own pocket with the fraudulent connivance of the other officers. At Verona one Moschine, agent of the People's Bank, has been sent to the gal-leys for embezzling 400,000 lire. The bank also lost enormous sums in other ways, and it is now in liquidation, although its President. Count Dalla Rosa, tried to save it by paring from his own purse 1,500,000 lire. This black | decided that the loser must pay for the dinlist is given as a sample. It by no means exhausts the catalogue. The credit of the soundest institutions and the honor of men apparently beyond reproach are still impugned by rumor, and no one can yet say confidently that the worst has passed.

The bimetallists in the House of Commons have had remarkable success in balloting his weight under prison fare by twenty-eight with other private members for places on the order book. Sir Henry M. Thompson secured the right of first choice, and forthwith fixed Tuesday, the 28th Inst., as the day upon which he will call attention to the proceedings at the Brussels Conference and move a resolution calling upon the Government to take steps for securing a stable rate of exchange. The motion, of course, will have first place among the orders of the day, and the bimetallists will thus have the satisfaction of debating the question at length very early in the session. They held a merry meeting on Wednesday, under the Presidency of Sir William Houldsworth, and appointed a committee of six composed of representatives of every party in the House to act as whips in oro secure a good attendance at the debate on the 28th and in the division to which it is intended to press the motion. The bimetallists will epjoy the advantage of having a full report of the Brussels Conference, published by the Government, in time for the members to study and digest it. Sir William Harcourt having promised to place it on the table on fonday or Tuesday. They would act wisely by sonding to every member a translation of the pamphlet upon the work of the Conference just published in Amsterdam by M. Boissevaln, one of the Dutch delegates. The the eldest son of the Duke of Teck. It is no pamphlet is written in an optimistic vein, which will surprise the Englishmen who have been led to regard the Conference as a complete failure. The Conference, says Mr. Bolssevain, met under a variety of favorable conditions, yet in striking contrast with previous monetary conferences earnestly endeavored, irrespective of theoretical opinions, to find a palliative on which all could agree, at least provisionally. The writer maintains that the Conference was really fruitful of results, and that the resolution to adjourn until May 30 was something more than a mere formality. Boissevain evidently

Government may be modified during the next four months, but all the information obtainable there is entirely the other way.

The launch of the second big Cunarder, Lucania, at Govan on Thursday was a great success. The vessel is longer than the river Clyde is broad at Govan, and she had to launch at an angle of seventy-five degrees; but everything had been so nicely arranged that she glided into the water like a swan amid frantic cheers from 50,000 throats. The Lucania and Campania have been designed, as THE SUN readers know, to cross the Atlantic at a uniform speed of twenty-one knots an hour, thus covering the distance from Queenstown to New York in about five days and fourteen hours; but it is whispered in Liverpool that after the first few trips they will be able to reduce the time to something like five days and six hours. The work of fitting up the Campania is proceeding with great energy, but she

will not be ready for sea before the end of The scramble for gold is now regarded as one of the gravest signs of the times in Europe. It is one of the causes of the widespread but ill-defined feeling in political circles that the European peace is soon to be broken. Gold in large amounts is being locked up not only in the imperial Treasury of Russia, but in the storehouses of other Continental military Governments. The abnormal movement of the precious metal to now well understood in financial circles. The baneful effects of the situation are foreseen, and the Statist to-day has this significant utterance:

"Not only do the military preparations on the Continent threaten us with the most terrible war the world has ever seen, with the greatest waste of life and wealth, and with a complete break up of the political systems of the Continent, but they actually put a prohibition upon new enterprise elsewhere. Nobody can be sure for a week together of what may happen, of how the money markets of the world may be thrown into confusion, and of how disastrous, therefore, every undertaking may be made: and the injurious effect will continue, even if the war itself is still postponed. There is naturally very much uneasiness all over the Continent and in every War Office throughout the world. Yet there is a hope at the same time that the magnitude of the risks will deter every one from beginning the struggle."

There is a revival in England to-day of apprehension regarding Egypt. The latest news from Lord Cromer indicates that the crisis is by no means past, and that it has a deepe origin and significance than have thus far "Admiral."

The only recognized strictly first-class ciga rette, the most popular with the better class of smokers, and has the largest demand of

any cigarette in New York. Consumers will The "Admiral" is not controlled by a trust

been ascribed to it. The story about the beautiful and ambitious young woman of easy virtue who charmed the boy Khedive is no longer adequate to explain all that is happening in Cairo and Alexandria. Both the Sultan and the Char are credited by many with some foreknowledge of recent and coming events There is undoubtedly a great deal of anxiety in the British Foreign Office, and this is not lessened by the fact that the French Government would be only too glad to divert atten tion from its home scandals by a popular twisting of the lion's tail.

Just at the entrance to the London Bridge is a flight of stone steps leading to Tooley street. The top of the flight is in the city of London proper. The middle portion is under the control of one vestry, and the bottom under the jurisdiction of still a third local authority. These old steps are falling into a dangerous state of unrepair, and the three authorities cannot agree to set a stonemason at work and put them in order. So it has been necessary to close them entirely. This is a fair illustration of the absordity of the present method of governing London. It is because of this system that the starving of the East End get no assistance from the taxes paid by the rich of the West End. The campaign for the unification of London is growing, and it will prove one of the most beneficent and popular measures advanced by Mr. Gladstone's Government.

J. Spencer Ballour, the absconding head of the Liberator Building Society which ruined thousands, was very liberal to religious and charitable societies in Burnley. It has been naturally inferred that he was liberal with other peorle's money rather than his own, and various beneficiaries have undertaken to re-pudiate some of his gifts. Several organizations have sent the money which they received from Mr. Balfour to the fund being raised for

the benefit of the Liberator Society victims.

The missing word seandal has by no means disa; peared. The point of legality is again being argued before the High Court, in order to determine what shall be done with a fund of \$125,000 which remained undistributed when the competitions were stopped. The interesting point is brought forward that if these competitions were wagers they were lotteries. Then the law forbids them. The case upon which most reliance is placed is a decision of Chief Justice Mansfield. Seven gentlemen at dinner at Furnival's Inn bet each that he was the eldest. The forfeit was a wine dinner, to be paid for by the youngest. The loser did not appear at the time set for the dinner and the others ordered that the dinner be charged to him. The highest court ners. If the missing word competitions are put in the same category, then the same decision will apply as to their legality.

It seems that Charley Mitchell philosophically devoted his three months in jail to genuine training for the prize ring. He did not get as much exercise as he ought, but he reduced pounds, and he now weighs only 172, or four pounds less than when he fought Sullivan. He will sail for New York on next Wednesday on the Majestic. Three sporting tackers go with him, chief among them being G. Baird. generally known as the Squire, who is ex-pected to provide the necessary cash for the match with Corbeit. The English friends of Mitchell seem to think he will really face the champion in the ring. Baird will also back Jim Hall, and will probably second the Australian in his fight with Bob Fitzsimmons. It is evident that Hosmer's rowing days are ough it is said, in explanation of his disgraceful defeat on last Monday, that he was more fit for the hos; ital than for a boat.

Hanlan for \$2,500 and the championship. There is a good deal of dissatistaction over the fact that the Oxford-Cambridge race will be rowed on Wednesday, March 22, instead of on a Saturday. Oxford is two to one favorite Cambridge has a poor crew, and is constantly changing men. The Oxford eight is strong.

and already rows well together. It has been court gossip for a day or two that there will be two royal weddings in the coming spring instead of one. Princess Victoria, so titled gossips have it, will wed Prince Adolphus, secret that the Queen and the Prince of Wales's family have been extremely annoved by th m with which the newspapers have discussed the still unannounced betrothal of the Duke of York and Princess May. This annoyance has given rise to some quasi denials that the match had been made. Nobody doubts, however, that the nuptials will be celebrated in April, though the formal acknowledgment of the engagement may be delayed till almost the time of the ceremony. If the Prince of Wales's eldest daughter should be married at the same time, it would make the event the most brilliant in the later years of Victoria's

hopes that the hostile attitude of the British reign. Prince Adolphus is a clever young man, not a genius, but free from moral weaknesses. His age and that of the Princess Victoria also is about 24 years.

> A HUNT FOR THE CITY OF PEKIN. A Pacific Mail Stenmer Starts on a Search

for the Missing Vessel. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.-The Pacific Mail steamer San Juan is to sail to-night in search of the missing steamer City of Pekin, now ten days overdue. An extra force of engineers will go out on the steamer, so if the Pekin is picked up and her machinery has broken down repairs will be facilitated.

If the engines are beyond repair the San Juan will tow her into the nearest port. A sharp lookout will be kept for the steamer Australia, due here on next Wednesday. If the Australia reports that the Pekin is in Honolulu, then the San Juan will steam there direct and tow her here. If not, the San Juan will follow the course which the Pekin would

take if she were coming here under sail. The opinion here is growing that the Pekin is drifting somewhere between Yokohama and Honolulu. Her cargo is worth \$2,000,000, and she has 200 people on board. This view is strengthened by her show of weakness when she made her first voyago around the Horn. A customs officer who inspected her then said to-day that she was vory carelessly constructed. He added: "When the cargo, which was principally railroad iron, was discharged it was found impossible to send the steamer to sea without repairs.

"Engineers were kent at work on her for several months. The hull had to be reriveted and weak spots strengthened. When everything was completed the Pekin wos in first-class condition and the Pacific Mail Company was out \$250,000. The contract price for the vessel was \$1,000,000, so the additional expenditure made her a very expensive vessel." is drifting somewhere between Yokohama and

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN CANADA. All Cattle Imported from the Do

be Held in Quarantine for Ninety Days. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- It having been officially declared by the authorities of Great Britain that cattle imported into England from the Dominion of Canada have been affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia and have com-municated the same to British cattle, and that said disease exists in the Dominion of Canada, Secretary Rusk to-day issued an order that secretary Rusk to-day issued an order that all cattle to be imported from the Dominion of Canada into the United States must be held in quarantine for a period of ninety days, and must be entered at the port of Buffalo, which is designated as a quarantine station. So much of the regulations of the Department of Agriculture of Oct. 13, 1850, as names other ports of entry along the Canadian border as quarantine stations for cattle, is suspended.

Consolidation. At last Brooklyn has a morning paper that advocate consolidation. Out lo-day and every day hereafter For sale by all newsdealers.—4de.

OLD TWO STRIKES KILLED.

HE AND HIS BAND IN AMBUSH MUR DERED FOUR COWBOYS.

There Was a Fight Over Some Stolen Cattle -The Cowboys Pursued the Indians and Were Shot Down-The Indian Police, Sent Out from Pine Ridge, Have a Brush with the Indiana and Kill Four of Them.

OMARIA. Feb. 4.-Advices from Pine Ridge Agency indicate that serious trouble is imminent there. Last night the band of Old Chief Two Strikes killed three white men, and now defy the police and military authorities to arrest them. There is only one telegraph wire to the agency, and that is not working well as a result of the storm. The killing took at Humphrey's Banch, at the place at Humphrey's Banch, at the mouth of White Clay Creek. The ranch is twenty miles northwest of Pine Ridge and filteen miles directly west of the Wounded

Bubear will in a day or two close a match with

ported in specials, but as it was brought in by squaw men he thinks it is merely a drunken row, and not an uprising.

The military wire from Rushville to the

and four of the latter were wiped out and on mortally wounded. The squaw men say that now Twostleks.

an under chief in the band of old Two Strikes. is command The Indian police were sent out to arrest the band, but they defled the whole force, and declared that they would not be arrested. CHADRON, Neb., Feb. 4.-Reports here say that Two Strikes, White Face Horse, and two

sons of Two Strikes, became involved in a quarrel with some cowboys over some cattle, resulting in killing three cowbors and mortally wounding another, who died early this morning. The cowboys were employed Stringer & Humphreys, contractors on White Clay Creek, who supply the Indians with beef. It is said the Indians obtained whiskey in some way, and were under the influence of liquor when the killing was

Indian Agent Brown sent twenty special policemen to the scene of the trouble as soon as he learned of it. The Indians resisted arrest. The police opened fired upon them, killing Two Strikes and his two sons, and White Face Horse, then captured the entire lot. Red Cloud and Man Afraid of His Horse, express themselves very freely on the matter, and say that the guilty Indians must be nunished. They are very sorry that any trouble has happened.

There is no danger whatever of an Indian outbreak at this agency. The Indians seem well contented, and if whiskey is kept from them and they are properly used by the cowboys, there is no danger of any trouble.

There was about a thousand Indians in Chadron to-day. On learning what happened they were much surprised and sympathized with the men killed. expressing sorrow that any trouble had happened.

The people living near Oelrichs S. D., on hearing of the trouble flocked to the nearest railroad towns for protection.

Indian Agent Brown of Pine Ridge telegraphed to-night:

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graphed to-night:
Your telegram of this date received. The murderers of the four white men at litumphrey's camp on White River were Indians and have been killed by a detachment of Indian police under First Servent Joe Buss Apprehend no rupther trable. Everything quiet here, he danger of an outbreak.

Buss N. Acting Indian Agent.

Apprehend no ruther trouble. Everything quiet base, he danger of an enthreas. However, and Indians will be taken to Fine Ridge to-morrow. This will probably put an end to the war scare. Two Strikes has always been the leader of trouble at the agency. He recently returned from Fort Sheridan, where he was a prisoner for causing trouble two years ago.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—The recent misappropriation of the money voted by Congress for the reimbursement of the friendly Indians for the losses they sustained during the last raid of the hostiles from Minite layer to Pine Ridge, and the overthrow of Dr. Lastman, a full-blooded Sioux, who worked desperately to bring about peace between his people and the Government, have convinced the hitherto stanch friends of the Government that there is little profit to themselves to be friendly.

They are also gonded by the so-called hostiles or irreconcilables, who taunted them two years ago, and now laugh at them for the manner in which they have been treated by the Government and its officials.

The battle with the cowboys has caused intense excitement throughout the Western country. The Shoux are known to be desporate by reason of the recent acts of the Government and its also true that they have never forgotten nor forgiven the massacre at Wounded Knee, when 200 of their people were killed by the Seventh Cavalry.

There will be a movement of troops to the reservation to morrow. The cavalry at Fort Meade in the Black Hills will move at ones, and the negro troopers under Col. Henry at Fort Rich will be ordered into the field if the disturbance threatens to become serious.

The fact that the country is covered with anow and that the creeks are frozen to a great

Sald of Old Dominion Cigarctics. A good article will achieve apprediation and Ripens Tabules move the bowels. Ripens Tabules hold it. Photograph in each package. Add. F. gunte cethartic. Adv.

depth may prevent the Sioux from taking to the warpath, but it is firmly believed that as soon as the grass is up there will be a general uprising of the Indians.

In the Northwest the crisis is so serious that despatches have been flying to and fro all day over the Government wire from Pine Ridge to Rushville. The Indians about the agency are smiling, and taunt the police, who are Captained by Swords, a full-blooded Sioux and a stanch friend of the Government. Fine Hidge is twenty-five miles from the railrond. Besides three trading-post stores it has a sawmill, two churches, and an Indian school, Illied with Sioux and Chevenne children. It is in the heart of the most rebellious and dangerous element of the Nioux, and his been guarded by heavy detachments of United States soldiers.

The milliary posts are so close to the agency that troops could meet the Indians in a day's march. It is not believed that feet Cloud, the old chief of the Ogalialas, has any hand in the present disturbance, although it's known that he is hitterly hostile to the Government, which has persistently refused to reimburse him for the ponies its officers took from him in the campaign of 1870.

If there is to be war this winter, it will be led by such firebrands as Short Buil, Kicking Bear, Big Road, and Little Wound, with the facility in the following language:

"Ido not wish to pose as an alarmist, for I

is twenty miles cortiwest of Pine Biligie and militeen miles directly west of the Wounded Knee battle ground of two years ago. Are was considerable excitement during the big uprising, and soldiers were relationed at the ranch for "some time. Two Strikes' band has held together, and has been very vindictive of late, but the outbreak is a surprise.

Gen. Brook seouts the idea of anything serious. Its thought there could be nothing in the report, because Two Strikes and the country of the country.

Now there are about 3,000 soldiers in the free forts had to be massed from all parts of the country.

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ernment.
"It is difficult to get a civilian who has had sufficient experience to control the turbulent row, and not an uprising.

The military wire from Rushville to the agency, a distance of twenty-three miles, is still working. This would be destroyed if there were an uprising, in order to prevent the communication with the outside world.

The latest information brought in my squaw men is that Two Strikes himself was killed at the head of his band in charging the cowboys, and four of the latter were wiped out and one He will seize on a slight pretext as an excuse to go out. The battle of Wounded Knee and its to go out. The native of wounded rates and its horrors is still a topic for earnest conversation among the Sigux at and around line Ridge, and they won't want much coaxing to give the soldiers plenty of work next summer."

Although army officers do not endorse Medillendy's statements, they are prepared for decisive action in the event of an uprising.

WILL THE FAIR OPEN ON MAY 17 Petty Bickerings that May Delay the Com pletion of the Great Buildings.

Curcago, Feb. 4.-Will the Exposition open on May 1? has been repeatedly asked by interested citizens, on whom the knowledge was forced many months ago that spats and squab bles between the Commission on the one side and the directory on the other were more than likely to lead to something serious. Those same citizens saw the august Council of Administration born, and they doubtless hoped, as loyal Chicagoans, that petty bickerings and discords between high Exposition officials were at an end; but they hoped in vain. for do-nothing tactics continued much the same, and matters of real moment were side-tracked, pending the decision of petty questions of jurisdiction and authority. The privilege of appointing lamters, for instance, was apparently of greater moment than the speedy completion of a great building. The

was apparently of greater moment than the speedy completion of a great building. The question was to-day asked of Directer-General Pavis. "Yes," he replied. "I think the Exposition will open on the first of May.
"Will you permit yourself to be quoted as saying positively and authoratatively that on May I every emiding will be in readiness for the opening?

"I can't do that, because some things on which depend a successful culmination of present plans are beford my control. But I believe we will come out all right.

I read for an explanation as to what was "heyond his control," Col. Davis admitted that exhibits for instance, could not be placed in buildings before the latter were completed and ready for the installation.

"You may say, however," he continued, "that I believe the officials of the Exposition are cooperating with me so far as they can, and that there is a very general disposition to advance rather than to stand still."

"Are there any exceptions to this rule?"

"I prefer not to answer that. I cannot say that any one person is to blame for many conditions which I am frank to rdmit I could wish other than as they are. I must be silent on this subject until-or, rather, unless—it becomes necessary for me to talk in justice to my office and position."

GRABBED \$600 AND RAN.

A Negro Robs the Show Window of an Italian Banker in Newark.

William Jones, a negro, 53 years old, broke the window of Pietro Leonardis's bank, at 57 River street. Newark, last night, and grabbed \$600, with which he ran off. He was pursued and captured by a lot of ex-cited Italians, who took him back to the bank

cited italians, who took him back to the bank and searched him. They found in his pockets all but \$108 of the stolen money, and \$13 more was picked up in the street.

Jones had a stonecutter's chisel and a razor in his pockets. He lived in the house occupied by the banker, who is also a junk dealer and salcon and lodging-house keeper.

Jones watched his chance and made the break when Leonardis went upstairs to get a late supper. It is hard to say what the italians would have done with the thief after recovering the money it a policeman had not aping the money it a policeman had not ap-peared and arrested him.

EAW. EAW. EAW. The Tyronga link cuffs should be worn with our Ye-kens or Noteka collar.—Adv.

MRS. WHITNEY DEAD.

She Passed Away at 3 O'clock This Morn ing at Her Home in Th's City. Mrs. William C. Whitney, the wife of the ex-

Secretary of the Navy, died at 3 o'clock this morning at her home in this city. Mrs. Flora Payne Whitney was the daughter f Henry B. Payne of Cleveland, recently

United States Senator from Ohio. She was the youngest of the family. While a very young girl she showed a great fondness for books She had tutors at home, and attended the best schools of New York, afterward devoting a rear to study in Europe. She was an enthusi-astic student, and devoted herself to sciences and languages with great fidelity. On her re-turn home her father offered her a brilliant



PLORA PAYNE WHITNEY.

social introduction in either Cleveland or New York, but she chose instead a course of sev-eral years of senentific study at Cambridge under the personal instruction of Prof. Louis

Agassiz.

During her residence in Europe the young

During her residence in Europe the young girl was in constant correspondence with her father. Her letters to him covered a large range of tonics. He regarded them as worthy of publication, but it was without her knowledge that the volume was issued.

Soon after the completion of her scientific course at Cambridge, while yet scarcely out of her teens, she married William C. Whitney, then a young lawyer of this city. That was about twenty years ago. Her life since has been devoted to her husband and her children, but she has found time to make and to hold a leading place in society in New York and Washington, and to establish a sound local reputation as a linguist as an authority in archeology and as a judge and critic of literature.

archeology and as a judge and critic of literature.

Her career as one of the leaders of society in this city began in 1879. At that time Mrs. Frederic Stevens announced that her large residence at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street was for sale, and Col. Oliver H. Payne, Mrs. Whitney's prother, bought it for his sister. The Whitney's prother, bought it for his sister. The Whitney's then began to entertain, and were soon after recognized as social leaders. When Mr. Whitney became secretary of the Navy in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet Mrs. Whitney made their home in Washington second only to the White House in social importance. They occupied the old Freling uysen house on 1 street, transforming it into one of the most luxurious homes in Washington.

ington.

Als Whitney had five children. A young daughter died in lebruary, 1883, on a visit to Germany. Four are fixing, the oldest and youngest daughters, the others sons. The oldest daughter, Miss Pauline Whitney, was oldest daughter. Miss Pauline Whitney, was introduced to society at a recention at her father's house on the evening of Dec. 10 of last year. Sho is 18.

1 Secondar Payno, Mrs. Whitney's father, is still living. When Mrs. Whitney's first child was fore, he gave the young mother \$1,000, 00. Col. Cliver II. Payno, her prother, is also a millionairs. It is said that he paid \$700,000 for the house which he gave his sister in 1870.

DOES MR. REID BLAME CARNEGIE? stend Arbitration Scheme.

PETTSBURGE, Feb. 4.-The New York correpondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes that Whitelaw Reid blames Andrew Carnegie for the defeat of the Republicans last fall. He

'I am told that Whitelaw Reid more seriously takes to heart his defeat than he makes manifest. He is at the age and conditions of life when politics becomes a matter of allure-ment. Great wealth is his to command, and the Vice-Presidency might have been to him a most advantageous stepping stone. In con-nection with Mr. Reid's name I think at this time I can tell, without the betrayal

not contribute a sou markee to help it finan-cially along. This is not gossip. It is frozen truth."

THREE ROLD SHARPERS.

They Come Near Swindling a Lot of Men with Their Plausible Scheme,

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.-An evening newspaper says that several Chicago banks have had a close shave from being swindled out of amounts ranging from \$5,000 to \$60,000 by three bold swindlers from New York.

The sharpers from New York approached Mr. Scott of the Illinois Bathtub Company,

Mr. Scott of the Illinois Bathtub Company, and proposed that they form a gigantic company and enlarge the present company's capacity.

They visit d F. H. Holton of the firm of Holton & Co., plumbers' supplies. Boston, and after dilating upon the future of the company offered him the exclusive Eastern control of the bathtub if he would take \$40,000 worth of the stock.

Holton was to give a procedure.

other at him the excitative Lastern control of the bathitub if he would take \$40,000 worth of the stock.

Holton was to give a ninety-day note for \$50,000,000, and the trio would send East \$10,000 in cash at the time of maturity. The men interested in the Manhattan Plumbers Supply Company of New York were similarly induced to sign notes for \$50,000. F. H. Mills, the big plumbers supply man of Philadelphia, was next visited, and he is said to have signed appers to the extent of \$60,000. Then the sharpers sang the same song of riches to plumbing supply men of Utica, another the sharpers and the rastern cities. Then they came to Chicago with over \$200.000 worth of discountable paper in their gripsacks. Before their operations were headed off they had discounted over \$70,000 worth of discountable paper in their gripsacks. Before their operations were headed off they had discounted over \$70,000 of it. At both the Fort Dearborn National Bank they discounted \$2,000 worth of the notes and drew out the larger portion of the cash to their credit. The same game was worked on the National lank of Hilmois, the American Exchange National Bank. Chicago Trust Bank, the Atlas National Bank (hicago Trust Bank, the Atlas National Bank. Chicago Trust Bank, the Atlas National Bank (hicago Trust Bank, the Atlas National Bank of the same of depositing cash, leaving it slone, and securing discounts on the paper was worked.

Mills and Holton, it is said, met in New York and discovered that the same thing had been promised to both of them. They at once sent an attorney to Chicago to look after their notes, and he induced the banks to charge the notes held against the cash balances. This so alarmed the sharpers that they departed at once.

Cashler Hammond of the National Bank of lifency and his day and they bank he had discounted the sharpers that they departed at once.

Once. Cashier Hammond of the National Bank of Dilinois admitted that he had discounted \$2,000 in paper for the combination. "I was saved by an attorner," he said, "who notified me that the men were sharpers.

"They precised no cash from me, however, as I had fortunately credited the amount to the concern. We lost nothing, but it was a gloss shave."

The Result of Long Experience.

Old Dominion Circurstics. Photograph in sack pack.

Will arrest a cough, Ack Superintendent Syrmon.

THIS END OF THE SCANDAL

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ONE ITEM OF PANAMA MONEY THAT CAME OVER HERE.

Was 12,000,000 France and Nobody Seems to Know How It Was Expended-The Attempt to Create a Bank Pante in France-Strong Measures Taken by the Coverament to Circumvent the Plotters.

Pants, Pob. 4.—The appointment of a Panama overligating committee by Congress is directing attention here to the enormous American expenditures from the Panama Company's funds. In the public accounts of the company the American expenses are entered in a lump under the hend "Expended for offices in New York and Panama, 42,000,000 francs. M. Flory, the Government accountant who recently completed the examination of the company's books, says that the Panama portion of this expenditure amounted to about 20,000,000 francs. This would leave 22,000,000 france for New York.

It is, however, an entirely different and very mysterious fund to which the Ameriinquiry should be first directed. M. Flory is authority for the statement that at the very inception of the canal enterprise the sum of 12,000,000 francs was sent to New York and expended under the direction of Elchard Thompson. This 12,000,-000 francs is not accounted for in the purchase of supplies, tools, or in payments to American contractors. The latter expenditures are placed in the construction accounts, and do not in any way involve the accounts of the New York office of the company. THE SUN correspondent said to M. Flory that Mr. Thompson accounted for a portion of the New York expenditures by the salaries of himself and Appleton for eight years. "Those salaries," replied M. Flory, "were not charged to that preliminary fund of 12,000,000 francs which was sent and presumably expended before penses of the New York office." M. Flory added that he was not satisfied with the mere entry in the Panama Company's books of this 12. 000,000 france item, but he investigated and ascertained to his satisfaction that the money was actually sent to New York. He did not know, for the books did not reveal, who were the actual recipients of the money The only persons having that knowledge were Charles De Lessens, Mr. Thompson, and the beneficiaries themselves. Flory said further:

"I have dealt with the Panama New York Committee in an appendix to my report in which I was compelled to speak of the buying up of the l'anams Railroad shares. I was not able to make a careful investigation into the dealings connected with the purchase of the shares from Parker Thompson, but I should expect to find the same lavishness in the company's policy over the sea as characterized its dealings here."

Messrs. Seligman & Co. are popularly supposed to know as much as anybody about the Panama Company's New York affairs, inasmuch as they acted as bankers, with others, and were on the American committee having charge of the sale of the bonds to New York purchasers. Two members of that firm said yesterday to The Sun reporter:

"All our transactions in connection with the Panama Company were as bankers only, and were strictly confined to legitimate banking. There seems to be no good reason for suspecting that Panama funds were corruptly used in America. What motive was there? Nothing was asked of Congress or of any other public authority."

A gentleman well rosted in Panama affairs drops this hint: "Many of the most extravagant blackmailing payments from the Panama funds in France were made simply to gain immunity from attack. No direct services were expected in return. Adverse American legislation or rival schemes would have been a serious

menace to the Panama enterprise." The systematic attempt this week to frighten savings bank depositors into withdrawing funds is another evidence of a deep plot to undermine the Government which is being meetion with Mr. Reda's name I think at this time I can teil, without the betrayal of confidence, a secret which, had it become public in the cammaign, would have caused an explosion. It was with reference to the fromestead troubles, Realizing that the continuance of the strike was playing have with the clannes of Republican success, a hold scheme for its settlement was inculated. It was to refer the difficulties pending to a Board of three as a Board of Arbitration. The head of this Board would reach a satisfactory result, and, as a sequence, the Republican narry would reach the benefit of the adjustment because of the illustrious Board of Arbitration. With the plan well drawn, Mr. Frick was first consulted at l'itisburgh. Frick would not assume so great a responsibility. Then the cablegrams, and long ones at that, were sent to Andrew Carnegie, in Section to Such rolusal, defeated the Republican ticket, but likewise did not contribute a sou markee to help it financially glong. This is not gossib. It is frozer circle and the secondar discourse within the narrowest; possible limits closures within the narrowest; possible limits considered the reconstruction of the secondar discourse within the narrowest; possible limits closures within the narrowest; possible limits constituted in some more instally along. This is not gossib. It is frozer constituted to form an unscrupulous campaign against the Government will next assume. It will undoubtedly be the policy of the Government to limit the scandal disclosures within the narrowest; possible limits considered the problem of the properties of the properties of the properties and not oppressed by their rulers. The secape from a great financial y and not oppressed by their rulers. The escape from a great financial y adoptive the average were withdrawn a few gradually worked out. The conspirators realize that it is quite impossible to foment a

campaign against the Government will next assume. It will undoubtedly be the policy of the Government to limit the seandal dis-closures within the narrowest possible limits consistent with its professions of virtuous pur-suit of the guilty, and also to divert the public interest into other channels at every oppor-

tunity.

A mild outburst of popular indignation against England on account of her Egyptian policy will not be unwelcome to those who are still dreading exposure, or to a Cabinet which dreads indiscriminate popular wrath against all the present rulers.

STOLE A BANK'S LETTERS.

An Unexplained Post Office Robbery Committed in Jersey City.

For a week postal detectives have been investigating a robbery committed in the Jersey City Post Office last Sunday. Eight letters were stolen. They all came from Southern banks, and all contained checks and drafts. They were addressed to the Second National hank. One of the checks was found in Montgomery street on Sunday afternoon by a boy named Duffy, who took it to the police station. On Monday two of the letters were found in Washington street. Each contained a check. The other six have not yet been found, but one of them probably contained the check found by Duffy.

Postmaster Dickinson says he has no idea how the robbery was accomplished. The destectives think it was the work of some one who had access to the Post Office, but as yet they have no intention of making an arrest. The robbery entails no loss on any one, payment of all the stolen checks having been stopped and duplicates issued. were stolen. They all came from Southern

TOWED HER 2,000 MILES.

The Right Arm Will be Entitled to Haif the

Value of the Alert and Her Cargo. A successful wrecking expedition got into port last evening. The Davis Coast Wrecking Com; any's steamer Right Arm. Capt. Davis. arrived with the Norwegian steamship Alert. having towed her all the way from Savan-illa. United States of Columbia. where she had been ashore, a distance of about 2,000 miles in 11 days and 6 hours. The Alert has a cargo valued at \$80,000. The salver gets 50 her cent, of the vessel and cargo. The Right Arm experienced very heavy weather in crossing the Caribbean Sea.

A Fire in Elizabeth Delays Trains.

A fire in Thisaleth put a stop to traffic on the Pennsylvania Bailroad for three hours inst night. The ilre began in Newterry's grocery in West Jersey street, and burnt up that build-ing and Scalcold's boarding house addeding. Lines of hose were stretched over the tracks of the Pennsylvania Baliroad, an Ji was these that prevented the running of trains. The losses by the fire amount to about \$12,000.